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(54) Fuel injection control

(57) A fuel injection pump has a high pressure chamber 12 in which fuel is pressurized, a low pressure chamber 2, a communicating passageway 31a, 15, 16 connecting the high pressure chamber and the lower pressure chamber, and a solenoid valve 34 for selectively opening and closing the communicating passageway 31a, so that pilot injection and subsequently main injection are carried out. The valve 34 is controlled by a circuit 9 which determines a starting time and a terminating time of pilot injection depending on operating conditions of said engine, and of a starting time and a terminating time of main injection; the main injection times being measured from the time at which pilot injection is terminated. The duration of main injection may be fixed or alternatively may be dependant on engine conditions.

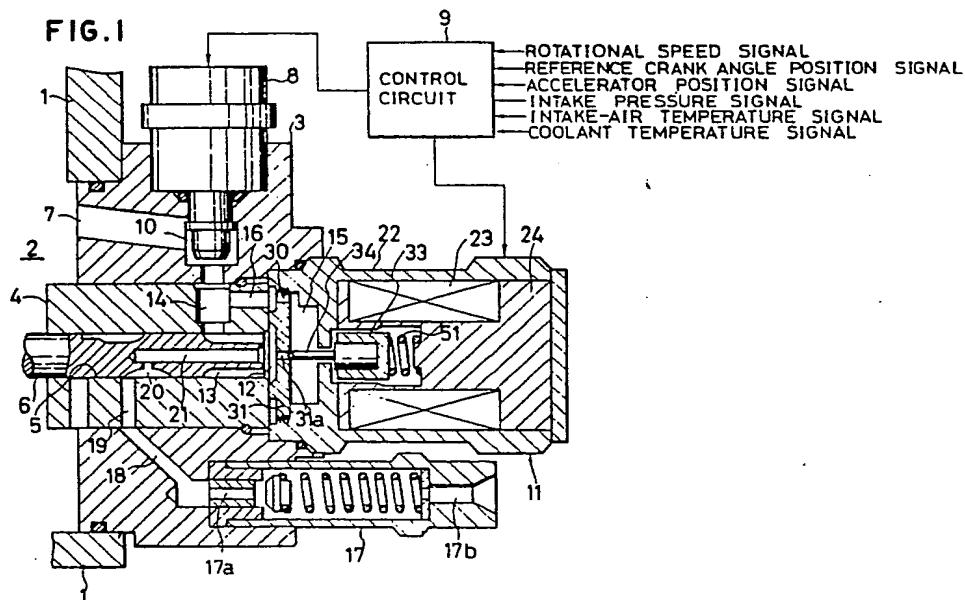


FIG. 1

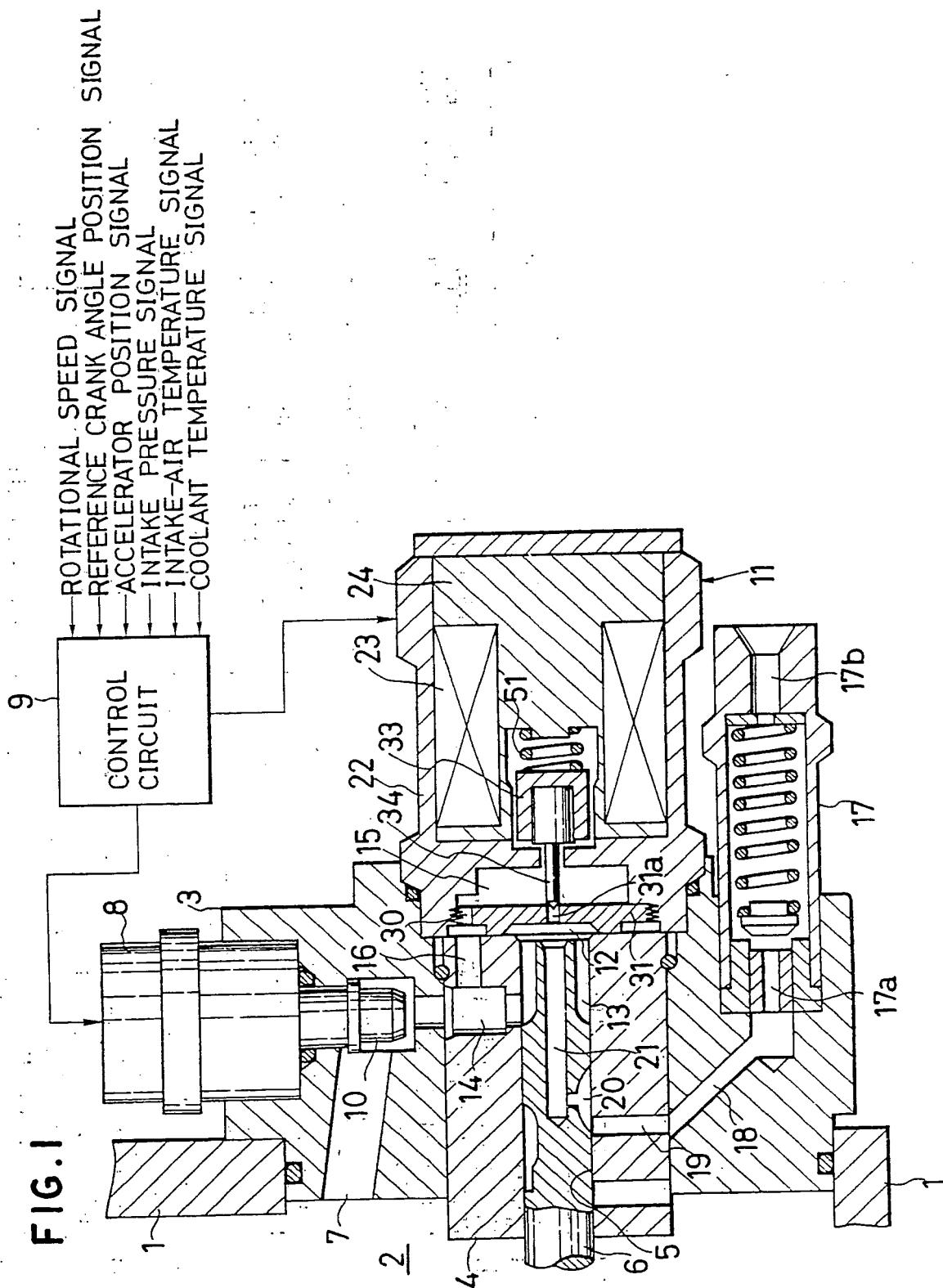
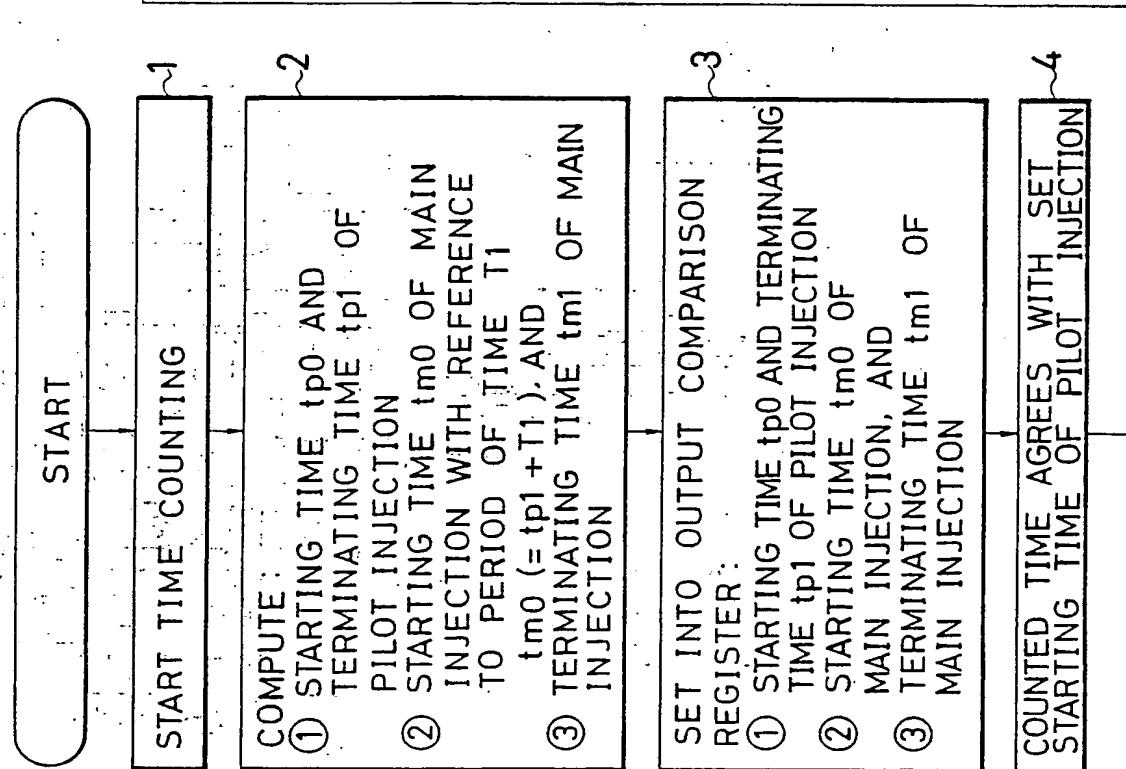


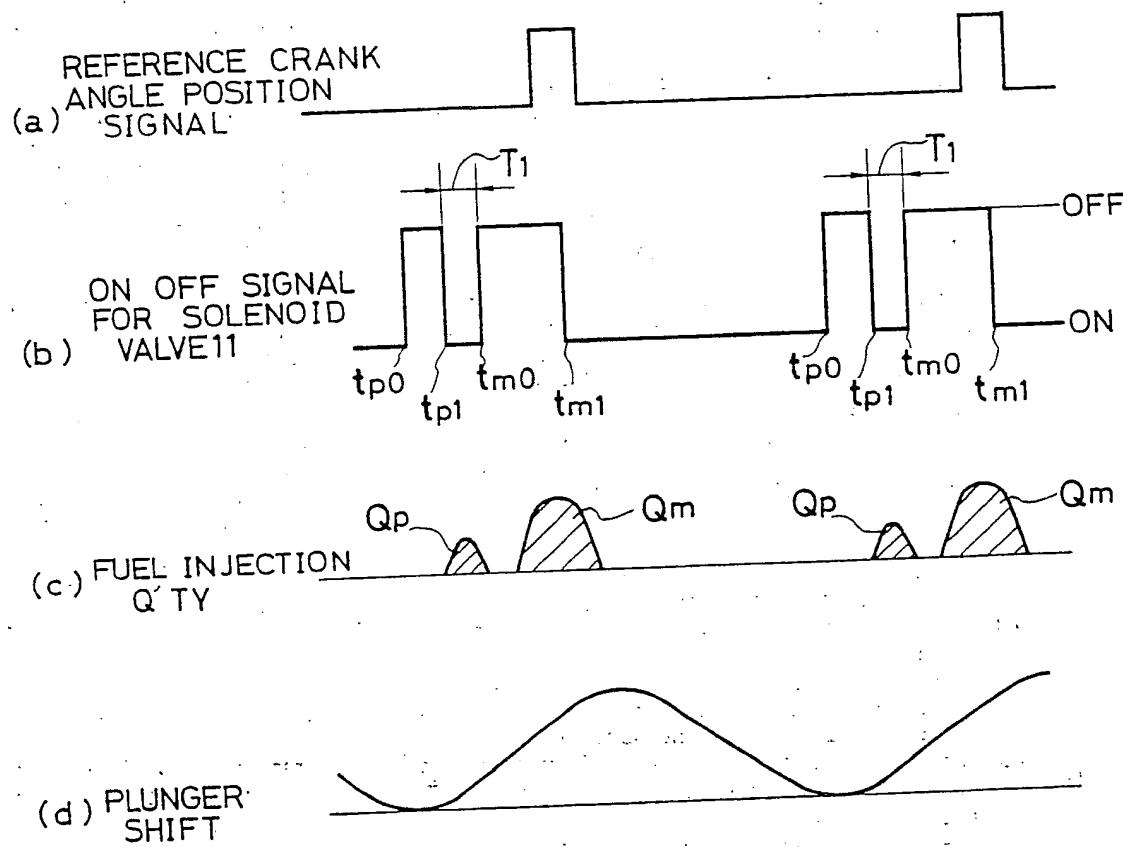
FIG. 2



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FIG.3



SPECIFICATION

Fuel injection control method for fuel injection pump

5 This invention relates to a method of controlling fuel injection from a fuel injection pump provided in an internal combustion engine, especially a diesel engine, and more particularly to a method of controlling fuel injection from a fuel injection pump in which pilot fuel injection is carried out precedently of main fuel injection.

10 In the diesel engine, in general, there is produced loud combustion noise due to delayed firing of fuel, particularly markedly when the engine is under a low speed operation or a low load operation.

15 In reducing such combustion noise, pilot injection (preliminary injection) is known to be effective. The pilot injection is defined as injection of part of the total amount of fuel to be injected which corresponds to an amount of fuel to be consumed in one cycle, precedently of the main injection, whereby the fuel precedently injected undergoes firing to thereby sufficiently increase the temperature of the interior of the engine cylinder. Thereafter, the rest of the fuel is injected (main injection).

20 Conventionally, Japanese Provisional Patent Publication (Kokai) No. 60-125754 is known to disclose such a fuel injection pump having the above-described function of pilot injection.

25 In this conventional fuel injection pump, a solenoid valve is provided between a high pressure chamber for pressurizing fuel to be pressure delivered to injection nozzles and a low pressure chamber for supplying fuel to the high pressure chamber to control overflow of fuel from the high pressure chamber to the low pressure chamber. The solenoid valve is controlled to selectively open and close during pressurizing and pressure delivery of fuel depending on operating conditions of an engine, whereby the supply of fuel to injection nozzles is intermittently carried out for pilot injection and main injection.

30 However, in the known fuel injection pump, the time actual firing of fuel injected by pilot injection takes place in the cylinder is detected, and the main injection is started when a predetermined period of time has elapsed from the time actual firing of fuel injected by pilot injection takes place as a reference time.

35 The time of firing of fuel injected by pilot injection can vary due to different states of operation of the engine. Accordingly, the starting time of main injection can vary which is set with reference to the actual firing time of fuel injected by pilot injection. In the meanwhile, the time of termination of the main injection cannot be postponed to a time later than the time determined by the construction of the pumping mechanism including a cam disk for driving of the plunger. That is, ac-

cording to the method of electronically controlling fuel injection, employed by the known fuel injection pump, if the time of firing of fuel injected by pilot injection is delayed, the time 70 of starting of main injection is delayed accordingly, which results in failure in securing a desired time period of main injection. Consequently, the desired amount of fuel injected through main injection, and accordingly, the 75 desired total amount of fuel injected through pilot injection and main injection cannot be obtained, thus making it impossible for the fuel injection pump having the function of pilot injection to carry out stable fuel injection control.

80 It is an object of the invention to provide a method of controlling fuel injection which can improve fuel injection controllability of a fuel injection pump having a solenoid valve provided therein for controlling overflow of fuel and having the function of pilot injection.

85 According to the present invention, there is provided a fuel injection control method for a fuel injection pump having a high pressure chamber being communicatable with fuel injection nozzles of an internal combustion engine, fuel being pressurized in said high pressure chamber and pressurized fuel being pressure delivered therefrom to said fuel injection nozzles, a low pressure chamber, a communicating passageway connected to said high pressure chamber and said low pressure chamber, and a solenoid valve for selectively closing and opening said communicating passageway, wherein while fuel is pressurized in said high pressure chamber, said solenoid valve is selectively closed and opened so that pilot injection and subsequently main injection are carried out. The method according to the 90 invention comprises the following steps:

95 (1) determining a starting time and a terminating time of pilot injection depending on operating conditions of said engine;

100 (2) determining a point of time at which a first period of time elapses from the terminating time of said pilot injection as a starting time of said main injection;

105 (3) determining a point of time at which a second period of time elapses from the starting time of said main injection as a terminating time of said main injection; and,

110 (4) driving said solenoid valve to selectively be closed and opened to control fuel injection from said fuel injection nozzles, in accordance 115 with said starting time and terminating time of said pilot injection which are determined in step (1) and said starting time and terminating time of main injection which are determined respectively in steps (2) and (3).

120 The above and other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will be more apparent from a reading of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

125 130 In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of essential parts of a fuel injection pump to which the method of the present invention is applied;

5 Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating one embodiment of the fuel injection control method of the present invention; and

10 Fig. 3 is a timing chart showing the operation of a fuel injection pump according to the embodiment of Fig. 2.

The invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings illustrating a preferred embodiment thereof.

15 Fig. 1 shows essential parts of a distributor-type fuel injection pump for a diesel engine to which the present method is applied.

20 In this figure, reference numeral 1 indicates a pump housing of the distributor-type fuel injection pump. Mounted on the pump housing 1 is a feed pump (not shown) driven by a drive shaft (not shown) which is connected with an output shaft of an engine (not shown). The feed pump draws and pressurizes fuel from a fuel tank (not shown) and supplies the 25 pressurized fuel to a suction space 2 (low pressure chamber) formed in the pump housing 1. The pressure within the suction space 2 is directly proportional to the rotational speed of the engine.

30 A housing block 3 is liquid-tightly mounted on the pump housing 1 and a plunger barrel 4 is liquid-tightly fitted in the housing block 3 with its axis aligned with that of the drive shaft. A plunger 6 for pressure distribution of 35 fuel is received within a bore 5 of the plunger barrel 4 for concurrent rotative and reciprocating motion. A cam disc (not shown) is rigidly secured to one end (left end in Fig. 1) of the plunger 6, and coupled to the drive shaft for 40 rotation in unison therewith. The cam disc has a camming surface urged by a plurality of rollers which are axially fixed in position and circumferentially held in a predetermined position by a roller holder (not shown). Accordingly, 45 the plunger 6 is axially reciprocated while being rotated in accordance with the rotation of the drive shaft.

50 A fuel passage 7 is formed in the housing block 3 and communicates with the suction space 2. A solenoid valve 8 is mounted across the fuel passage 7 in the housing block 3 for blocking the fuel. The solenoid valve 8 is controlled by a control circuit 9, described below, so that the fuel passage 7 is selectively opened and closed by the valve body 10 thereof. Further, another solenoid valve 11 is fitted in the housing block 3 for controlling the overflow of fuel from a pressurizing chamber 12 to the suction space 2. The pressurizing chamber 12 (high pressure chamber) is 55 defined by a washer 31 fitted in the solenoid valve 11, the plunger 6, and the plunger barrel 4. The pressurizing chamber 12 can communicate with a fuel introducing passage 14 60 formed in the plunger barrel 4 and the fuel

passage 7 via slits 13 formed in a peripheral surface of a right end of the plunger 6 as viewed in Fig. 1 in circumferentially equally spaced relation and corresponding in number 70 to the number of cylinders. Further, the solenoid valve 11 includes a return passage 15 provided therein, which communicates with the fuel introducing passage 14 via a communication passage 16 provided in the plunger 75 barrel 14 and a relief port 30 formed in the washer 31.

Further, delivery valves 17 are provided in the housing block 3 which correspond in number to the number of the cylinders of the engine. The delivery valves 17 each have an inlet port 17a disposed to communicate with the pressurizing chamber 12 via respective fuel distributing passages 18 formed in the housing block 3, respective fuel distributing 85 passages 19 formed in the plunger 4, a distributing port 20 formed in a outer peripheral surface of the plunger 6, and a central hole 21 formed along the axis of the plunger 6. The plural delivery valves 17 have outlet ports 90 17b connected with injection nozzles (not shown) of respective cylinders via respective injection pipes (not shown).

The solenoid valve 11 further includes a valve housing 22 which has the return passage 15 formed therein, and an iron core 24 having a coil 23 wound therearound. The washer 31 having the relief port 31 formed therein is threadedly fitted in the valve housing 22 at an end thereof facing the plunger 6. 100 The washer 31 has a central hole 31a formed along its axis and communicating between the pressurizing chamber 12 and the return passage 15. A needle valve 34, which is movable in unison with a moving member 33 driven by 105 an electromagnet formed by the coil 23 and the iron core 24, is arranged to open and close the central hole 31a. When the coil 23 is deenergized, the needle valve 34 is seated in the central hole 31a by the urging force of a spring 51, whereby communication between the pressurizing chamber 12 and the return passage 15 is cut off. When the coil 23 is energized, the needle valve 34 is shifted rightward as viewed in Fig. 1 by the electromagnet. This causes the central hole 31a to 110 open and the pressurized fuel is allowed to overflow into the return passage 15.

115 The coil 23 is controlled to be selectively energized and deenergized by the control circuit 9. The control circuit 9 is supplied with various input signals, such as an engine speed signal and a reference crank angle position signal obtained from an electromagnetic pickup (not shown) provided on the crankshaft of the engine, an accelerator position signal obtained from an accelerator position sensor (not shown), an intake pressure signal indicative of engine intake pressure and an intake-air temperature signal indicative of intake-air temperature respectively obtained from an intake

pressure sensor and an intake-air temperature sensor (neither of which is shown) mounted in an intake pipe (not shown) of the engine, and a coolant temperature signal indicative of the 5 temperature of engine coolant obtained from a coolant temperature sensor (not shown) mounted inside a water jacket (not shown) of the engine.

The control circuit 9 comprises a central 10 processing unit (CPU), a read-only memory (ROM) in which an injection control program, described in detail below, etc., is stored, and a random-access memory (RAM). The control circuit 9 sends control signals to the solenoid 15 valve 8 for blocking fuel supply as well as to the solenoid valve 11 for controlling the overflow of fuel depending on the above-mentioned input signals whereby the control of fuel injection periods or amounts of fuel injected, fuel injection starting times, etc. is carried out.

The operation of the distributor-type fuel injection pump having the above-described construction will be described below.

25 The plunger 6 makes concurrent rotative and reciprocating motion together with rotation of the drive shaft. During the suction stroke of the plunger 6 (the stroke in which the plunger 6 is moved leftward in Fig. 1), the 30 solenoid valve 8 is opened by a control signal sent from the control circuit 9 to thereby open the fuel passage 7. As a suction slit 13 corresponding to one of the cylinders meets the fuel introducing passage 14 at a predetermined 35 rotational angular position of the plunger 6, fuel is drawn from the suction space 2 into the pressurizing chamber 12 via fuel passage 7, fuel introducing passage 14 and suction slit 13 in the mentioned order.

40 During the pressurizing and delivery stroke of the plunger 6 (the stroke in which the plunger 6 is moved rightward in Fig. 1), as long as the solenoid valve 11 is deenergized and accordingly the spring 51 biases the needle 45 valve 34 of the solenoid valve 11 in the leftward direction to keep the needle valve 34 blocking the central hole 31a, the fuel is pressurized in the pressurizing chamber 12. When the distributing port 20 meets one of the fuel 50 distributing passages 19 corresponding to one of the cylinders at a predetermined rotational angular position of the plunger 6, the fuel pressurized in the pressurizing chamber 12 is supplied to one of the delivery valves 17 via 55 the central hole 21, distributing port 20, corresponding one of the fuel distributing passages 19, 18 in the mentioned order, and further supplied via the delivery valve 17 and corresponding one of the injection pipes (not 60 shown) to the injection nozzle (not shown) of corresponding one of the cylinders. During this pressurizing and delivery stroke, when the solenoid valve 11 is energized so that the needle valve 34 is shifted rightward in Fig. 1, the 65 pressurizing chamber 12 is communicated with

the return passage 15 on the low pressure side whereby the pressure in the pressurizing chamber 12 drops to stop the supply of fuel to the injection nozzle.

70 The control of fuel injection by selectively opening and closing the solenoid valve 11 for controlling the overflow of fuel is carried out in a manner shown in the flow chart of Fig. 2. First, when the program shown in the flow 75 chart is started upon inputting of a predetermined interrupt signal, time counting is started by a time counter provided within the control circuit 9 (step 1). With reference to the starting time of the time counting, starting time of 80 pilot injection tp_0 and terminating time of the same tp_1 are determined. On the basis of a predetermined period of time T_1 from the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 to the starting time of main injection tm_0 , the starting 85 time of main injection tm_0 is computed by the use of an equation $tm_0 = tp_1 + T_1$, and then the terminating time of main injection tm_1 is computed (step 2). These computed time values (tp_0 , tp_1 , tm_0 , and tm_1) are set into an 90 output comparison register within the control circuit 9 (step 3). The starting time and terminating time of the pilot injection tp_0 and tp_1 are computed with reference to the optimum quantity of fuel for pilot injection Q_p which is 95 determined in terms of a period of duration of pilot injection T_p read from data stored in the ROM and depending on signals representing operating conditions of the engine which are inputted to the control circuit 9, such as those 100 representing engine rotational speed, the position of accelerator representative of engine load, the temperature of the engine, etc. ($tp_1 = tp_0 + T_p$). The predetermined time period T_1 between the terminating time of pilot injection 105 tp_1 , and the starting time of main injection tm_0 is computed as a predetermined value depending on signals representing operating conditions of the engine, or as a constant value irrespective of the signals. The predetermined 110 time period T_1 is preferably set at such a value as to compensate for the time lag from a point of time of injection of fuel into a cylinder to a point of time of fuel being atomized and fired. The starting time of main injection tm_0 is determined as a point of time at which the predetermined time period T_1 elapses from the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 , i.e., $tm_0 = tp_1 + T_1$. The terminating time of main 115 injection tm_1 is computed with reference to 120 the starting time of main injection tm_0 and the optimum quantity of fuel for main injection Q_m which is determined in terms of a period of duration of main injection T_m . That is, it is computed by the use of an equation: $tm_1 = tm_0 + T_m$. The sum of the quantity of fuel for main injection q_m and the quantity of fuel for pilot injection Q_p is an amount of fuel required per one cycle of the cylinder, and the optimum value of the sum to operating conditions of the engine is read from the ROM. 130

When the counted value of the time counter becomes in agreement with the starting time of pilot injection tp_0 which has been set in step 3 (step 4), the solenoid valve 11 is deenergized and closed to start pilot injection (step 5). Then, the counted value of the time counter becomes in agreement with the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 which has been set in step 3 (step 6), the solenoid valve 11 is energized and opened to terminate pilot injection (step 7).

When the counted value of the time counter becomes in agreement with the starting time of main injection tm_0 which has been set in step 3 (step 8), i.e., the predetermined time period T_1 has elapsed from the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 , the solenoid valve 11 is deenergized and closed again to start main injection (step 9). When the counted value of the time counter becomes in agreement with the terminating time of main injection tm_1 which has been set in step 3 (step 10), the solenoid valve 11 is energized and opened to terminate main injection (step 11).

The control of fuel injection, i.e., the control of opening and closing the solenoid valve 11 will further be explained with reference to Fig. 3. The program shown in Fig. 2 is started by the predetermined interrupt signal. With reference to quantity of fuel for pilot injection Q_p ((c) in Fig. 3) determined according to operating conditions of the engine, the starting time tp_0 and terminating time tp_1 of pilot injection are set (as shown at (b) in Fig. 3).

Pilot injection is carried out in accordance with the set values tp_0 and tp_1 . The starting time of main injection tm_0 is determined with reference to the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 set as described above. That is, the time which is later than the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 by the predetermined time period T_1 is set as the starting time of main injection tm_0 ((b) in Fig. 3). Then, with reference to the quantity of fuel for main injection Q_m which is already determined as well as the determined time tm_0 the terminating time of main injection tm_1 is set.

The solenoid valve 11 is controlled in accordance with the timing values tp_0 , tp_1 , tm_0 , tm_1 set as above. That is, at the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 , the solenoid valve 11 is opened to thereby terminate pilot injection, and then, at the starting time of main injection tm_0 when the predetermined period of time T_1 elapses from the terminating time of pilot injection tp_1 , the solenoid valve 11 is closed to thereby start main injection. At the terminating time of main injection tm_1 , the solenoid valve 11 is opened to thereby terminate main injection. Thus, according to the fuel injection control method of the invention, main injection is started upon elapse of a predetermined period of time after the terminating time of pilot

time of main injection from being varied due to varied times of firing of the engine as is the case with the conventional methods, and enabling a sufficient period of time for main injection to be secured so that the total amount of fuel for injection per one cycle is stably injected. Therefore, the injection controllability of a fuel injection pump having the function of pilot injection can be improved.

70 Although in the above-described embodiment, the fuel injection control method of the invention is applied to a distributor-type fuel injection pump, the invention is by no means limited thereto, and can be naturally applied to 75 an in-line type fuel injection pump provided with a solenoid valve for overflow of fuel.

CLAIMS

1. A fuel injection control method for a fuel injection pump having a high pressure chamber being communicable with fuel injection nozzles of an internal combustion engine, fuel being pressurized in said high pressure chamber and pressurized fuel being pressure delivered therefrom to said fuel injection nozzles, a low pressure chamber, a communicating passageway connected to said high pressure chamber and said low pressure chamber, and a solenoid valve for selectively closing and opening said communicating passageway, wherein while fuel is pressurized in said high pressure chamber, said solenoid valve is selectively closed and opened so that pilot injection and subsequently main injection are carried out, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (1) determining a starting time and a terminating time of pilot injection depending on operating conditions of said engine;
 - (2) determining a point of time at which a first period of time elapses from the terminating time of said pilot injection as a starting time of said main injection;
 - (3) determining a point of time at which a second period of time elapses from the starting time of said main injection as a terminating time of said main injection; and,
 - (4) driving said solenoid valve to selectively be closed and opened to control fuel injection from said fuel injection nozzles, in accordance with said starting time and terminating time of said pilot injection which are determined in step (1) and said starting time and terminating time of main injection which are determined respectively in steps (2) and (3).
- 50 120 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first period of time is set at a value depending upon operating conditions of the engine.
- 125 3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first period of time is set at a constant value.
4. The method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the sum of a period of dura-

jection and said second period of time is set at optimal values to operating conditions of the engine.

5. A fuel injection control method substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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